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PARTICIPATION OF KIRGIZ WOMEN  
IN GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC LIFE

KIRGIZ FINANCE AND TRADE SYSTEMS LACK KIRGIZ PERSONNEL -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 1 Jul 52

Finance and trade organizations of the Kirgiz SSR are giving insufficient attention to the training and promoting of Kirgiz personnel. Within the system of the Ministry of Finance and the Kirgiz Statistics Administration, there are only a few employees of Kirgiz nationality. There is not a single Kirgiz in the Oshskaya, Issyk-Kul'skaya, and Dzhalal-Abadskaya oblast trade divisions and in the Frunze City Trade Division. No Kirgiz workers are employed in the Tokmak, Talass, and Krasnooktyabr'skiy departments of "Severnyy torg" (Northern Trade Organization) and the "Obshchepit" (Public Dining) Trust.

Little attention is given to the mobilization of Kirgiz nationals for the system of consumers' cooperatives, and especially Kirgiz women. In this field, Kirgiz nationals constitute only 22.6 percent. Among 132 chairmen of rural consumers' societies, rayon consumers' societies, and workers' cooperatives, there is not a single Kirgiz woman.

In the finance system, Kirgiz nationals constitute slightly more than one third, and Kirgiz women only 3.3 percent, of all employees. Among 75 chiefs of rayon finance divisions, only one is a Kirgiz woman. In the Gosbank system, 12 percent of the employees are Kirgiz nationals and very few of them are women. Among directors of oblast offices and departments of the Gosbank, there is not a single Kirgiz woman. Not one Kirgiz worker is employed in the systems of the Communal Bank, the Industrial Bank, or the Trade Bank.

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PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN KIRGIZ ECONOMY INCREASES BUT STILL INADEQUATE --  
Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 21 Sep 52

There are still serious shortcomings in supplying trained workers for industry, transport, and construction in the Kirgiz SSR. As before, not enough Kirgiz nationals, and especially not enough Kirgiz women, are being recruited for work in these fields. Because of the negative attitude of many heads of ministries and enterprises, more than half of the young workers who have completed FZO and trade schools are not given suitable employment.

Political education among Kirgiz women has improved somewhat and they are taking a more active part in the political and cultural life of the republic. In industry, transport, and construction, women constitute 42 percent of all workers. The number of Kirgiz women in industry has increased. In agriculture, women constitute 55.5 percent of the total number of kolkhoz workers.

Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 28 Dec 52

At present, more than 42 percent of all workers in various branches of economy in the Kirgiz SSR are women. Many women are employed in scientific, medical, and cultural-educational institutions. Of 8,698 women employed as teachers in the Kirgiz SSR, 2,145 are Kirgiz women.

However, the participation of women in active public life is still inadequate. Women, especially Kirgiz women, are not trained in sufficient numbers for leading positions. For example, there is not a single woman among the kolkhoz chairmen in Dzhalal-Abadskaya Oblast. In some rayons of the republic, a large number of Kirgiz girls are permitted to drop out of secondary schools. Remnants of feudalistic customs still exist in relation to women. These serious deficiencies in the ideological education of women must be overcome. Kirgiz women must participate in larger numbers in industry and transport, and must be given specialized training in various production jobs.

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